Case: 1:23-cv-05945 Document #: 219-2 Filed: 04/22/25 Page 1 of 45 PageID #:3807

Williams v. Tessman, et al. Case No.: 23-CV-5945

File No.: 23-4230

EXHIBIT 1

| 1 | IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS | | | |
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| 2 | EASTERN DIVISION | | | |
| 3 | HERMAN WILLIAMS, |) Case No. 23 C 5945 | | |
| 4 | Plainti | ff, | | |
| 5 | v . |) | | |
| 6 | LUCIAN TESSMANN, et al., |) Chicago, Illinois | | |
| 7 | Defenda |) March 19, 2025 nts.) 9:43 a.m. | | |
| 8 |) TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS | | | |
| 9 | TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUNIL R. HARJANI | | | |
| 10 | APPEARANCES: | DT Malaucili IN 0 FLADIDOF LLC | | |
| 11 | | RT McLAUGHLIN & ELDRIDGE, LLC : MR. JOHN MARRESE | | |
| 12 | | MS. PAIGE SMITH e South Dearborn Street | | |
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| 14 | | HAIN BANKS KENNY & SCHWARTZ, LTD. : MR. MICHAEL E. KUJAWA | | |
| 15 | Village of Gurnee: 70 | | | |
| 16 | | icago, Illinois 60602 | | |
| 17 | II | E SOTOS LAW FIRM, P.C. : MS. LAURA M. RANUM | | |
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| 24 | DDOCEEDING | 29 DEDODTED BY STENOTYDE | | |
| 25 | PROCEEDINGS REPORTED BY STENOTYPE TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED USING COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION | | | |

| 1 | APPEARAN | ICES: | (Continued) | |
|----|----------|--------|-------------|---|
| 2 | For Defe | endant | Tessmann: | EKL WILLIAMS & PROVENZALE, LLC BY: MS. TRACY STANKER |
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1 (Proceedings heard in open court:) THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: 23 CV 5945, Williams versus 2 3 Tessmann. 4 MR. MARRESE: Good morning, Your Honor. John Marrese on behalf of the plaintiff. 5 6 THE COURT: Good morning. 7 MR. KUJAWA: Good morning, Your Honor. Michael 8 Kujawa on behalf of defendant Estate of Garofalo and the 9 Village of Gurnee. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MS. RANUM: Good morning, Your Honor. Laura Ranum on 12 behalf of the Lake County and Vernon Hills defendants. 13 MS. STANKER: And good morning, Your Honor. Tracy 14 Stanker on behalf of defendant Tessmann. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MS. SMITH: Good morning, Your Honor. Paige Smith also on behalf of plaintiff. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, everybody. 19 So I set this for oral argument. I do want to hear 20 from each of you. And I gave you about 15 minutes per side. 21 And I certainly have some questions. Anything we need to talk 22 about before we start that process? 23 MR. MARRESE: No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. MARRESE: I don't think so.

THE COURT: So, plaintiff, it's your motion, you can go first.

And you can have a seat and you'll go next, okay.

MR. MARRESE: Thank you, Your Honor. This motion obviously seeks to rename a state defendant, two of them, after their estates had been reopened. The ultimate question in conjunction with plaintiff's motion for leave to make that amendment is good cause.

Just to make it clear, the amendment does not change a single allegation in the complaint. It does not add any theories of liability. It merely changes the name of the administrator on the estate for claims that have been alleged since day one of the litigation.

To understand plaintiff's good cause for bringing the motion after the Rule 16 amendment deadline in the scheduling order, facts regarding what it took to get these estates reopened so that we were able to rename them is really central to that question.

THE COURT: Yeah, I read all of that and all the status reports and all the statements you made.

Rule 54, a motion to reconsider, is when the Court makes an error, okay. And I take no disrespect at all. Where did I err?

MR. MARRESE: In a nutshell, the argument on the motion to reconsider is that the basis for good cause was in

the open moment, albeit more briefly than we've put in the motion to reconsider, but the basis is there, you know, including --

THE COURT: Buried in there I had to look for good cause, even though you didn't address the amendment deadline and tell me why you were outside the timeframe.

MR. MARRESE: We didn't mention Rule 16. I didn't mention Rule 16. That's my mistake. I fully own that.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MARRESE: The basis for it, the substance of it is in there, which is that since the outset of the case, we have been trying, and it's been a difficult process, I know you've read all that so I won't belabor it, we have been trying to get these estates open. And it was a multi-staged process that, you know, we were facing difficulties with the former family members getting service, identifying a new administrator, and convincing the probate courts that reopening estates over two years after they'd been closed is something that they were lawfully allowed to do. And so that took time. It took numerous court appearances. It took briefings. And I know you know all this.

THE COURT: So I guess I had some questions on this.

MR. MARRESE: Yes.

THE COURT: So the two estates, the current administrator is your office assistant?

MR. MARRESE: Our office manager, correct.

THE COURT: Okay. So walk me through how this works. In theory, I would substitute in this office manager as administrator of the estates. And then what is this office manager going to do?

MR. MARRESE: Not much is the truth, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How do you defend the allegations then against these individuals Jones and Garofalo?

MR. MARRESE: That would be, of course, up to counsel who would come in to represent the estate. We would not represent the estate.

And just to address the office manager, I can take you through the history as to how we got there, which was not --

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, it sounds like it was sort of a last resort option, right.

MR. MARRESE: That's right, that's right.

THE COURT: But generally an estate will have counsel, and counsel will defend the interest of the estate, including ensuring that liability is not imputed to that person by some sort of defense. How is that going to happen here?

MR. MARRESE: Well, it would happen with counsel coming in, denying the allegations in the complaint, which Garofalo has already done and which presumably Jones would do

1 as well.

THE COURT: Who is going to hire these lawyers?

MR. MARRESE: I don't know, Your Honor. The assumption would be that the parties responsible for that employee would come in to represent them.

THE COURT: Right. But there are --

MR. MARRESE: They have hired counsel to deal with the probate proceedings, for example, and so someone is acting to engage with counsel.

THE COURT: But normally, I mean, it's the administrator of the estate that would hire counsel to defend the interest of the individual who is deceased, right, and the estate? Isn't that normally how it would work?

MR. MARRESE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So you don't anticipate your office manager is going to be hiring counsel for these estates.

MR. MARRESE: No.

THE COURT: Okay. So then who -- you're just assuming that some of the defendants are going to step up?

And defendants, you're talking about who, like the Lake County defendant, like the actual county? Who are the lawyers who are going to step up?

MR. MARRESE: Well, Cook County is the former employer of Dr. Nancy Jones. It's the only reason Cook County

is in the case. And Lake County employed Nancy Jones in conjunction with the autopsy that is the basis of our claim against her.

THE COURT: Are Cook County and Lake County defendants in this case?

MR. MARRESE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So they're representing their own interests. And am I right that you are just making an assumption that both counsel for Cook County and Lake County are going to jump in and represent Jones and Garofalo?

MR. MARRESE: I'm not making any assumptions about how that would occur. I don't know how that would occur.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRESE: But with respect to Ms. Huller, she is an appropriate head of the estate. Obviously --

THE COURT: How? I mean, how is that possible? Like explain to me how someone who works for you could be an appropriate head of an estate for a defendant.

MR. MARRESE: It's the ruling of the probate court in terms of who is an appropriate administrator for an estate.

THE COURT: Sure. And an estate is a separate entity, right? I mean, there are a lot of things that an administrator for an estate has responsibility for. But, you know, the focus of the probate court is not necessarily who is defending the interest of the individual in a lawsuit where

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    the office manager of the plaintiff is the administrator for a
    defendant.
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             MR. MARRESE: Well, the administrator -- it's the
    same party. The estate, of which Ms. Huller has been
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    appointed head, is the same party defendant here. And there
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    are obligations that go along with that as the administrator
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    of the estate.
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             THE COURT: But she works for you.
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             MR. MARRESE: The fact -- well, she doesn't -- she
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    works at my law firm, yes.
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             THE COURT: Okay. I'm trying to wrap my head -- do
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    you see anything strange about this?
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             MR. MARRESE: Of course.
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             THE COURT: I mean, am I sort of just out there?
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             MR. MARRESE:
                            No.
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             THE COURT: And you're saying to me: This happens
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    all the time, Judge. What are you talking about?
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             MR. MARRESE:
                           No.
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             THE COURT: So you see this is a bit bizarre.
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             MR. MARRESE: This is the first time for me as well,
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    Judge.
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             THE COURT: Okay, okay.
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             MR. MARRESE: And to take you through that process,
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    we sought to appoint all of the heirs of the particular
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No one wanted to do it. We even sought, we then

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estates.

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sought the assistance of different individuals who didn't want to do it, because the sole purpose for being named head of the estate is to be sued in federal court. Of course, not for any This estate is never going to be disturbed. We can never take a penny from any of these estates or disturb their status quo. The sole purpose, right, is to have a defendant for judgment. After that --THE COURT: And just so I'm clear on this --MR. MARRESE: Yes. THE COURT: -- the reason why you want a judgment against a defendant, you think it will be satisfied by what, indemnification or something like that? MR. MARRESE: Or an insurance policy, yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. An insurance policy for something that happened 20 years ago that is still --MR. MARRESE: 30. THE COURT: -- 30 would still pay out? I mean, are you aware of any? MR. MARRESE: Yes. The defendants have disclosed insurance provisions in the case. No one has said those actions wouldn't be covered. I'm not an insurance coverage

lawyer. I obviously don't, you know, have the ultimate

decision on that. But ves.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRESE: And we did that in conjunction with reopening the estates, we had to. We executed, I did and my client, Herman Williams, affidavits that say we will never seek a penny from the estate. We will never seek to disturb it whatsoever. So that brings us to that point.

Then we sought the assistance of a public office in Cook County, the public administrator, who sometimes steps in in these types of circumstances. I had a lot of difficulty getting ahold of them, ultimately informed the Court of that. And the Court said, I need a formal declination from the Office of the Public Administrator.

To get that, I actually contacted a probate firm who has dealt with them before. They had a contact there they were able to get in touch with. We were able to file then that declination in turn. It was only then that we were able to get an administrator appointed.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRESE: There is no doubt Ms. Huller was our last resort.

THE COURT: But why is she the last resort? I mean, didn't you think to yourself, oh, this would be strange if I come before the Judge and tell the Judge that my office manager is now representing the interest of a defendant, and we don't know who is going to represent -- who is going to be

counsel for the estates. The Judge is going to think this is a bit bizarre.

Like why not a firm? I mean, I'm sure there are firms or entities that specialize in these things that can be retained in some fashion. I mean, what is going on here? Why your office manager?

MR. MARRESE: It would -- I think the difficulty there, Judge, would be having that outside engagement with the defendant.

THE COURT: What do you mean?

MR. MARRESE: Specifically for purposes of this litigation. So contracting with another firm to handle the defense work would be different than the appointment of an administrator in and of itself.

THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, here is how I see it.

This administrator, this office manager, is just a figurehead.

She's not going to do anything, is she?

MR. MARRESE: Well, she would have to work with counsel. My expectation, I mean, just to speak frankly, Judge, my expectation would be replacement of that administrator.

THE COURT: Yeah, you mentioned that somewhere. But you think for now your office manager at your firm is going to work with counsel for the defendants in consulting and working with them on their defense of Garofalo and Jones?

MR. MARRESE: The only, the only -- the answer is yes. The only consultation that would occur is an answer to the complaint. There is no discovery. There is no witness that is alive and other party to question. They're effectively not a part of -- they don't have any part in discovery beyond denying -- and they don't have any liability for any judgment, so --

THE COURT: What do you mean? I mean, they have to answer the complaint. So they're actually doing something in court, not just sitting around doing nothing, right. And then why wouldn't the estate want to take up some kind of defense?

MR. MARRESE: They would. I would assume that the estate would deny the -- any time you have an administrator acting as the head for the estate, for example, Karen Jones, who is the sister of Dr. Nancy Jones, who is deceased, she has no personal knowledge of any of the allegations made of anything regarding her sister's work or anything like that.

It's effectively the same with Ms. Huller. So there is no personal knowledge to provide. There is only the obligation to act in the interest of the estate upon the advice of counsel, which presumably here, I don't want to assume, but presumably here would be a straight denial of the allegations as all other defendants have made.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MARRESE: And that would be the end of it.

THE COURT: Why not some participation discovery? 1 MR. MARRESE: We are not serving any discovery. 2 There is no, there is no discovery to be served upon 3 4 Dr. Jones. And there is no --5 THE COURT: What about their obligation to serve 6 discovery, right? 7 MR. MARRESE: Interrogatories by Dr. Jones? 8 THE COURT: Yeah. 9 MR. MARRESE: That would, like any written discovery 10 in a case, be crafted by the attorneys and upon --11 THE COURT: And participate in depositions, right? 12 Have you started depositions yet? 13 MR. MARRESE: We have just started them. 14 THE COURT: Just started. So wouldn't the counsel 15 for the estate participate in those depositions? 16 MR. MARRESE: I would assume so, Judge, yes. Thev 17 certainly would have the opportunity to. 18 THE COURT: Okay. And then these counsels for the 19 estate, assuming they come in, their client would be your 20 office manager? 21 MR. MARRESE: Well, no. It would be the estate. 22 THE COURT: The estate. But the person they would be 23 working with is your office manager? 24 MR. MARRESE: To the extent they were working with 25 anyone from the estate, it would be the administrator, which

is our office manager, correct.

THE COURT: Do you see how strange that is? This doesn't bother you?

MR. MARRESE: Well, of course, I see it as odd.

THE COURT: How can I possibly allow this to happen?

I'm just trying to wrap my head around how I can possibly

allow the administrator of the estate to come in and work with

counsel for the defendants, assuming that they step in and

have to consult on their defense strategies and litigation

strategies, give consent with your office manager?

MR. MARRESE: So the question I think Your Honor is posing is conflict.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. MARRESE: And the question of conflict is wrapped up in who can serve as an administrator of the estate, which the probate court passes on.

THE COURT: Yeah, but I don't have to allow the substitution, right.

MR. MARRESE: Of course not.

THE COURT: Okay. So they can be the administrator, and I can not allow the substitution. So I am trying to get to another place, which is how I can possibly allow this substitution.

Do you have any case law, let's put aside the bizarreness of the factual situation, do you have any case law

to give me that says, that supports this position you are taking? Anything that's similar, any analogous situation.

MR. MARRESE: In terms of someone appointing an office manager to serve as the administrator of a defendant party?

THE COURT: Or somebody appointing someone on the plaintiff's side to serve as administrator for a defendant.

MR. MARRESE: Well, just to be clear, and I think you know this, but to be clear, Ms. Huller doesn't work on this case, right.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MARRESE: She's not an employee, she's not a paralegal or a legal assistant who works on cases. You know, it's office management. It's billing. It's things like that.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MARRESE: Judge, I'd be happy to supplement with that. I don't have one for you offhand right now.

THE COURT: Right. I mean, ultimately, look, if you told me, "Here are the cases, Judge, where it says you can do this," I'm happy to look at it and consider your position.

But right now in a vacuum I'm having a lot of trouble with this concept that you are advocating, because I'm not sure what's happening down the road. I mean, so let's say the county, the defendants don't step in and represent the estate, okay. What does Mr. Huller do then?

1 MR. MARRESE: She has an obligation to represent the interests of the estate, which would be to respond to the 2 3 complaint. 4 THE COURT: How is she going to do that? 5 MR. MARRESE: File a response to the complaint, which 6 presumably would be based on her personal knowledge, which is 7 nothing. 8 THE COURT: Right. But as I recall it, 9 administrators can't appear pro se. They've got to have 10 counsel. 11 MR. MARRESE: You may be right about that, Judge. 12 THE COURT: So then who does she hire? 13 MR. MARRESE: That would be up to Ms. Huller. 14 THE COURT: Where does she get the funds from to hire 15 counsel? Yeah, you can see where I'm going with this. 16 MR. MARRESE: Of course. THE COURT: None of this makes sense. And so I'm 17 18 sympathetic to you. Putting aside the reconsideration issue, 19 I understand your last resort argument. But where you've 20 ended up at the last resort is not a very ideal place at all. 21 If you had some, you know -- obviously a family member is the 22 way to go. That didn't work out. 23 Cook County, who I do see from time to time in cases, 24 is the better way to go. They declined. Was there a reason 25 they declined?

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MR. MARRESE: No. They didn't respond to my inquiries on the matter. And then I had another law firm who had a contact there from prior dealings reach out, and they didn't provide any basis. They just refused to -- or I don't know if they refused, but rejected the request. I'd be happy to go back. THE COURT: Does the probate -- this is just out of curiosity. MR. MARRESE: Yes. THE COURT: Does the probate court have some ability to have Cook County appear before them? I mean, that's sort of their responsibility sometimes is to step in as administrator. Does the probate court have any authority to do that? MR. MARRESE: I'm not sure about the authority. not aware that they have the obligation to do that, but they may be able to do that. I don't know the answer to that. THE COURT: Okay. MR. MARRESE: The judge did not in our back and forth on this -- to be frank, the requirement to file the declination was a surprise to me because it's not part of the typical process. Perhaps --THE COURT: Okay. MR. MARRESE: -- given the circumstances it was

required. In our discussion on it, the judge never said

anything about I can, you know, force this or I can -- there was never anything like that. It was like if they're refusing to participate, I need to see that with a filing. So that was all.

THE COURT: Okay. So tell me now where are we with the probate court? I was trying to read between various briefings and different perspectives of where we are. One seems to be on appeal. The other one seems to be on a motion to reconsider. That's what I read, but you tell me.

MR. MARRESE: That's correct. So the Jones estate, which is in Cook County, Lake County came in and filed a motion to vacate the appointment or reconsider. And that has been fully briefed, and the judge has set that for status in May presumably -- well, I don't want to speak for why, but the judge is aware of the proceedings here. The judge is aware that we are briefing this issue before Your Honor. That's Cook County.

And then in Lake County, the Estate of Garofalo came in and moved to vacate or reconsider that order. And the Judge denied their motion. They have since filed an appeal. That was about, the appeal was filed about, it's close to 30 days ago. There has been no briefing on the issue yet.

Apparently there is probate counsel who is involved for Ms. Garofalo in that case who is, as I understand it, seeking to -- I'm sorry, what is it called -- seeking to

create a bystander's report, which I'm not familiar with, but it's something to supplement the appellate record in that case. So that's where they are there.

I will note that the conflict issue was not raised in Garofalo by probate counsel and is really not the thrust of any argument by Lake County in the Cook County probate court.

THE COURT: Okay. So I did see there is some other more convoluted probate type arguments which I'm not familiar with because that's not the kind of work I did. But can you summarize for me, in that one case on appeal, what are the appellate issues being raised?

MR. MARRESE: Well, it's only a notice of appeal thus far, so I don't really have a good sense of what those issues will be. But the issue there, and my colleague Paige Smith will correct me if I am wrong, at the trial court level had to do primarily with we filed an emergency motion for interim appointment in Lake County basically while -- because Ms. Garofalo hadn't given us an answer yet on whether she would serve as the estate head, and she had participated in this case of course throughout, and so we didn't have an answer from her on that yet, so we -- it's an independent administrator letters to collect or something like that.

But the point is it's an interim appointment in the meantime while awaiting the response from the family as to whether or not they were going to serve. It doesn't seem now

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everybody.

obviously that they're going to do that since there has been 2 an objection. Well, I shouldn't say. I don't know what 3 they'll do down the road, but they're certainly objecting and appealing. THE COURT: Okay. At the end of this we'll talk 6 again about maybe getting some supplemental briefing. MR. MARRESE: Okay. THE COURT: But let me talk to your opposing counsel for a moment. 10 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. MARRESE: THE COURT: Thank you. 12 Okay. Tell me who each of you are speaking for. 13 MS. RANUM: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm here on 14 behalf of the Lake County defendants. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. KUJAWA: And I'm here on behalf of Garofalo and Gurnee. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Lake County, when you say Lake 19 County defendants, tell me who that is. 20 MS. RANUM: I represent Lake County, the Lake County sheriff. There are several sheriff deputies. I apologize, 22 I'm going to try to get them all. I believe it's Brezinski, 23 Colin, Pensala, and Fagan. And then I represent the Village 24 of Vernon Hills and Richard Davies. Hopefully I remembered

THE COURT: Okay. Same question.

MR. KUJAWA: Yes, so we are representing the Estate of Garofalo and the Village of Gurnee.

THE COURT: Okay. And you've been representing the Estate of Garofalo for some time, is that right?

MR. KUJAWA: We filed our first answer to the complaint on November 13th of 2023.

THE COURT: Okay. And has there been an administrator since the time you entered the case as counsel?

MR. KUJAWA: No, not a proper administrator. We, in fact, in our answer, we denied that Kim Garofalo was the legally appointed party administrator for the estate and indicated that the estate has been closed for several years now --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KUJAWA: -- in each answer that we filed, we filed three of them since the inception of this case, notifying plaintiff that they didn't have a proper, administrator, and really the Estate of Garofalo is not really a proper party, but we are linked to them because he's a former employee of the Village of Gurnee.

THE COURT: Okay. And tell me, I'll let you get to your argument in a second, I'm just trying to get my bearings, tell me why you stepped in. You know, when I look at counsel here, you have identified yourself as counsel for Garofalo,

why did you step in in that capacity when it wasn't a proper party?

MR. KUJAWA: Well, because really Garofalo's involvement in this case is simply as a conduit to try to get to Gurnee.

THE COURT: But it's not a respondent superior, right? Isn't there a Monell claim against Gurnee?

MR. KUJAWA: No, there is no Monell claim.

THE COURT: There is no Monell claim, okay.

MR. KUJAWA: They have some 1983 claims and some state law claims against Garofalo directly.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KUJAWA: And then the only counts against that bring in Gurnee are *respondent superior* under state law and then indemnification. So they're just using Garofalo to get to Gurnee.

THE COURT: I see. Indemnification would be on the 1983 in particular in theory?

MR. KUJAWA: Yes. And that is why they keep talking about the fact that they're not seeking anything from the estate. In fact, they've signed agreements or affidavits or something saying we're not going to seek anything from the estate, because it's simply a placeholder to get to them, for them to get to Gurnee.

And from so from Gurnee's perspective, we wanted to

be in the case. We couldn't sit on the sidelines and wait, and so that's why we filed that appearance. But we made it very clear that Kimberly Garofalo was not the party, the legally appointed party administrator and that the estate had been closed. The estate was closed in June of 2017.

So any reasonable inquiry into that done even prior to filing suit, which was August 23rd of '23, would have found out that the estate was closed.

THE COURT: Yeah, okay. So who wants to go first, or is one of you speaking for the other?

MS. RANUM: I think we have some arguments that overlap and then there is some specifics with --

THE COURT: So why don't you go first.

MS. RANUM: Sure.

THE COURT: But you heard a lot of my questions to opposing counsel, so if you can focus on that. I do want to get some of your thoughts on those questions.

MS. RANUM: Absolutely, Your Honor. So I guess to begin, your first question to counsel was: How did I err? And I think the reality is that we are here, and I know you want to address the merits as well, I'm prepared to do that, but we are here on a motion to reconsider.

And you're absolutely correct that the standard on a motion to reconsider is whether there was a manifest error committed by the Court.

What plaintiff has essentially conceded is that his counsel made an error. They filed a motion to amend their complaint. They did not address that the deadline had lapsed. They did not address that Rule 16 governed their motion. They did not address good cause or why they had good cause. And that error cannot be imputed on the Court.

The Court was absolutely correct in its November ruling in finding that no good cause had been demonstrated by virtue of the fact that it wasn't even addressed in the motion.

Now, if you turn to the actual merits, if good cause had been addressed in that motion, counsel has spent a lot of time in the briefing and a lot of time again here today talking about it took almost a year to get this done. And I think it's different for the two estates.

But with regard to Jones, the first filing I believe was made in January of 2024, and I think the order came through in the probate proceeding that allowed him -- that in his mind allowed him to move to amend here in August of 2024, so eight months.

What counsel has never addressed to this day is why it took 16 months to get that process started. Herman Williams was released from prison and the charges were dropped in September of 2023. That process didn't start until January 2024.

Everyone knew that -- the plaintiff knew that

Ms. Jones was deceased, it had come up in the course of the

post-conviction proceedings, and knew that Mr. Garofalo was

deceased. And instead of proactively proceeding if they

intended to sue these two decedents, they went ahead and just

put fictional parties in their complaint. There was no estate

opened for either defendant, and plaintiff was well aware of

that.

And there is no explanation and absolutely no diligence can be shown where it takes 16 months to even get that process started.

THE COURT: And your 16 months, give me the start dates again that you are looking at.

MS. RANUM: September, so I believe it's September 6th, but in September 2023 was when the charges were dropped against Herman.

MR. KUJAWA: 2022, I believe.

MS. RANUM: You're right.

I'm sorry, September 2022 was when the charges were dropped.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RANUM: January 2024 was when counsel represented in the joint status reports that he had moved to open the estate --

THE COURT: Okay.

1 MS. RANUM: -- in Jones.

THE COURT: Okay. I think you had said 2023.

MS. RANUM: I apologize if I got the years mixed up.

THE COURT: That confused me a little bit.

MS. RANUM: September 2022 to January 2024, there is no activity in the Jones probate proceeding.

And then this might be a good place for Mr. Kujawa to jump in, because I believe the dates are different for Mr. Garofalo.

MR. KUJAWA: So there is a lot certainly in the motion for reconsideration and in an attempt by plaintiff to explain all of the work that it took and everything they had, all the hoops they had to jump through in terms of the probate.

There was nothing done related to Garofalo in this case until August 6th of 2024. The complaint was filed August 23rd of 2023. We filed our first answer in November of '23, denying that the estate was -- that Kimberly Garofalo was the legally appointed administrator, informing them the estate was closed in case they didn't know at this point in time.

Since then we filed two different answers stating the same thing as it relates to the estate. But all of those joint status reports in which counsel says, Oh, well, we were regularly informing the Court of our work towards appointing, you know, getting these estates reopened, none of those --

they're all silent as to Garofalo. There was no mention of what they were doing regarding Garofalo because nothing was being done.

The deadline to amend came and went on May 6th of 2024. Nothing done at that point in time. It wasn't until August 6th of 2024 that there is finally a petition filed in Lake County to reopen the Estate of Garofalo.

And then because they couldn't get a hearing date prior to the two-year statute of limitations date, they waited until August 27th and went in and filed an emergency motion to get it heard right away, and that's how they got the appointment of the administrator of Ms. Huller.

And they did that, again, without proper notice to Ms. Garofalo, Kimberly Garofalo. And we believe that was done improperly and that's why it's up on appeal.

THE COURT: I see, okay. Talk to me about the status of the office administrator. Has the --

MR. KUJAWA: Well, I mean, by doing this, they've essentially hijacked our case. I don't know what we're supposed to do with -- if this is allowed to go forward.

THE COURT: Right. So walk me through, you saw my questions, how would this work? Hypothetically, just hypothetically, if I said, okay, for Garofalo, and the office administrator is now substituted in as administrator of the Estate of Garofalo, what would your obligations be at that

point?

MR. KUJAWA: Well, I mean, there is a lot of layers of people involved, decisionmakers who would have to be consulted on this. I think we might have to withdraw our appearance on behalf of the Estate of Garofalo, because I don't know that Ms. Huller is going to be able to pay for the defense or that we can communicate with her with any sense of confidentiality in terms of talking about decisions that need to be made.

I mean, everything from answering discovery to issuing discovery to are we going to attend a settlement conference if something like that comes up all that needs to be run by the client. And the voice piece, the mouthpiece for the client is now someone who is sitting over in plaintiff's attorney's office. So how can we possibly move forward with that arrangement? I believe --

THE COURT: Yeah. What is your response to this concept that, you know, you are representing Gurnee and so you don't really need to deal with Ms. Huller that much? What is your take on that?

MR. KUJAWA: Well, that's certainly a convenient answer for the plaintiff, but the truth is we do. We have two -- there is two separate parties here. And yes, we are, we are dealing with Gurnee, but Gurnee is not even in this case without the conduit of Garofalo.

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MS. RANUM:

Sure.

And so of course there are things that we're going to need to work with the administrator on, which we're not going to be able to do with this particular scenario. And this, it's an emergency of plaintiff's own creation, especially with Garofalo, when they did absolutely nothing in the year between filing their complaint and filing their motion to reopen the estate in August of 2024. One full year they did nothing. They never reported to the Court. They never said -- the first communication that counsel attaches to one of his briefs is an email chain in which he reaches out on August 14th of 2024 and says, Hey, you know, we had this conversation. Do you think Kimberly will step in and let us reopen the estate? And so counsel makes a couple of statements in --THE COURT: Can I pause here. I have a couple more questions for you, but I don't want to keep the marshals waiting. MR. KUJAWA: Sure. THE COURT: I might take -- is everyone here for the criminal case? The government is, defense is? Okay. Do you mind if I just take 10 minutes --MR. KUJAWA: No problem. -- 5 minutes with them and I'll come back THE COURT: to you?

THE COURT: 1 Thank you. (The Court heard another matter on his call.) 2 3 THE COURT: Okay. You can recall. THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Recalling case number 4 23 CV 5945, Williams versus Tessmann. 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. Let me finish up with them, and 7 I'll give you a chance for rebuttal. 8 MR. MARRESE: Thank you. 9 THE COURT: Thank you. 10 So I spoke to you a bit, Mr. Kujawa. 11 But I did want to get with respect to Dr. Jones, have 12 you stepped in for Dr. Jones in any fashion in this case? 13 MS. RANUM: We have not, Your Honor. We have never 14 appeared for her. We never stepped in for her. And with 15 regard to the probate proceeding, Lake County intervened as an 16 interested party because of the threat from plaintiff's 17 counsel that there would be -- that they would potentially 18 seek indemnification against Lake County. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So Dr. Jones in theory would be 20 indemnified by Lake County? 21 MS. RANUM: No. 22 THE COURT: No? 23 MS. RANUM: So plaintiff has indicated that they 24 might seek indemnification from either Cook or Lake County. 25 She was employed by Cook County. So I anticipate that if at

some point she is substituted in this case, it's going to be an issue in this case, indemnification will be.

THE COURT: Okay. She was employed by Cook County?

MS. RANUM: She was.

THE COURT: Did she work for Lake County?

MS. RANUM: She did this particular autopsy for Lake County.

THE COURT: I see, okay, all right. I'm so wrapped up in this Rule 15 issue that I don't even know what the underlying facts are, you know. That's the interesting part about this, what is this case actually about?

So tell me then, you haven't stepped in for her, do you bear any -- if Dr. Jones is found liable hypothetically, do you bear any liability?

MS. RANUM: So that's a very difficult question,

Judge, to talk about in a vacuum. I believe that, I believe
there will be a fight about indemnification. So I guess I'm
not admitting indemnification, but I believe that plaintiff
will argue that either Cook or Lake should be responsible for
her.

And I don't know what our ultimate position will be on that, though I anticipate at this point that our argument would either be that Cook should be indemnifying her or that neither county needs to indemnify her because she had a consulting business.

THE COURT: Okay. Hypothetically, if Ms. Huller is allowed in as administrator of the estate of Dr. Jones, will you be stepping in to represent the interests of the estates?

MS. RANUM: I don't know the answer to that, Judge. Part of why we sought to intervene in the probate proceeding was because of Ms. Huller being appointed, the concern that there could be some sort of admission of indemnification or, you know, a failure to adhere to what the duties of an administrator would be given the direct conflict of interest.

So if a proper administrator was appointed, I think there would have to be discussions between the counsel for Cook County, who aren't here today. The Cook County State's Attorney's office has appeared in the case, but they did not join our motion in the probate court. They decided to wait it out and see what happened with our motion.

So if the estate were properly substituted in to this case, there would have to be a discussion between Lake County and Cook County and potentially whoever the administrator was about how we would proceed.

THE COURT: Right. Because, I mean, walk this out with me, if neither Cook County and Lake County stepped in, Ms. Huller would have to find a way to hire counsel, I don't know with what money, and if she doesn't, I'm pretty sure you can't proceed pro se in federal court as administrator.

MS. RANUM: That's right.

THE COURT: You're basically heading for default judgment?

MS. RANUM: That's our concern.

THE COURT: And then you'll be stuck with fighting indemnification.

MS. RANUM: That's our concern, that we could end up in a situation where it's not vigorously defended, including the indemnification piece. So now we're arguing about indemnification when we never should have even potentially gotten there on liability to begin with. Someone needs to be vigorously defending liability, and then the defendants can fight about indemnification if necessary.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Am I missing here anything here with my questions? Is there something, some law out there that says this is okay?

MS. RANUM: No, Judge. And that was the only thing I wanted to add, when you asked counsel, Are there cases that say that I can do this? the only thing I will say to you is that this is just a direct conflict of interest. And we did cite a case in our brief that was cited in the probate briefings as well that just talks about the fact that in order to be a suitable administrator, you can't be adverse to the estate. And I don't know how you can argue that there isn't an adverse interest here when Ms. Huller is employed by Herman Williams' law firm.

THE COURT: Okay, all right. Anything either of you 1 2 want to add in your time left in argument? 3 MS. RANUM: I don't believe so. At this point we 4 would rest on our briefings. 5 MR. KUJAWA: We've covered it, yes. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 6 7 MS. RANUM: I apologize for getting the dates wrong, 8 Judge. 9 THE COURT: No problem. I knew there was something 10 there. 11 Go ahead, if you have some rebuttal, you may, or not. 12 MR. MARRESE: Thank you, Judge. 13 Really I'm here to the extent that if you have 14 additional questions, I'm happy to answer them. 15 On the conflict issue, again, having been appointed 16 as head of the estate, Ms. Huller has an obligation to act in 17 the interest of the estate. And if she did not, let's say she 18 walked in and just admitted all the allegations, this horrible 19 scenario that counsel presents, she would be removed as 20 administrator of the estates, and it would be void as an act 21 in violation of the oath. 22 THE COURT: But I guess an administrator can -- I 23 want to be clear on this. The administrator can say, this 24 office manager, "I am now the administrator, but I have no

funds to hire counsel, so I'm not going to do anything." And

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as a result default judgment will be entered against the estate.

MR. MARRESE: I don't believe -- well, there would be a question, Your Honor, whether that would be someone who was representing the interests of the estate. As an administrator, I don't think you can sit back and just let something adverse to the estate occur. And if that were to occur --

THE COURT: Who would be bringing motions before the probate court complaining about this?

MR. MARRESE: Lake County, as they have now.

THE COURT: Yeah. So why would I let that scenario play out later when I can address it now? Because that's the way it seems like it's headed. There is no money from Ms. Huller to hire counsel. Am I right?

MR. MARRESE: I assume so. I don't know the answer, but I assume so.

THE COURT: Okay. And it's hard for me to see these folks representing the estate and having to consult with an office manager on the plaintiff's side firm.

I mean, if I asked you, you know, your client now is the defendant's paralegal, go fight hard and consult with your client, the defendant's paralegal, what would you think about that?

MR. MARRESE: Can I, can I tell you what I would do?

THE COURT: Yeah. 1 MR. MARRESE: I would call them up and say, Let's 2 3 substitute someone in who's, you know, aligned with my side more, that's easier for me to communicate with or alleviates 4 5 any concerns. I mean, this happens in a lot of cases. 6 THE COURT: Substitute in somebody else as 7 administrator? 8 MR. MARRESE: Yes. 9 THE COURT: Okay. But --MR. MARRESE: Which we've, and I know you know this, 10 11 but we've requested that. We would love anyone to come in, I 12 mean, even the Office of the Public Guardian --13 THE COURT: Yeah. 14 MR. MARRESE: -- so as to avoid, you know, the 15 concerns that you are raising. 16 THE COURT: Did the probate judge have any other 17 options for you? I mean, has this issue come up before the

probate judge?

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MR. MARRESE: I will tell you it surprises me. mean, probate law is a function of state law, and so it's different in every state when you are dealing with a case like this, which presents kind of a novel issue.

And the answer is -- the issue is pretty novel, or it is novel. The probate lawyer for Dr. Jones's estate, I served that administrator with the complaint. The probate lawyer

eventually reached out to me, and I talked with him. And he's been a probate lawyer for 45 years, has his own probate law firm and has practiced in that courthouse, and his initial reaction to me was, Hey, even if I wanted to help you out here or agree with you, you're just too late. Anything filed after two years post an estate closing, the statute of repose bars it. So I'm sorry.

He had never dealt with the issue that we eventually raised with the Court, which is there is an exception where you're seeking as a creditor basically to come in only to seek some kind of recovery from an indemnification agreement or insurance policy. He hadn't been presented with that issue before.

We did the research on this of course in conjunction with briefing the issue before the probate court in Cook County, who had questions about it, because he hadn't seen the issue before, and there is not case law on this issue, a lot of it.

The one case -- there is a few cases that we cite that are relevant, none of them precisely the issue here. One of them has to do with a man who had murdered his wife, and it was found out, it's the Drew Peterson case, it was found out after the estate had been closed that he may have been responsible, you know, and he had been appointed administrator, he may have been responsible. So they

permitted, you know, that estate to reopen.

The point is it's relatively rare fact patterns, like our case, like a wrongful conviction case, which --

THE COURT: You tell me, did the probate judge, this is another question I have, there is some dispute among the briefing, in either situation, Garofalo, Jones, did the probate judge know that the administrator he or she was appointing was your office manager?

MR. MARRESE: Upon their initial appointment?

THE COURT: Yeah, whenever the appointment happened.

MR. MARRESE: The judge certainly knows now. It's an issue that's being briefed before him. I don't know the answer to that question because the probate -- and I genuinely don't. There certainly wasn't a back and forth debate about it.

THE COURT: Right. Yeah, I mean, there is no discussion about it. I'm imagining he didn't know, right? You're just presenting Ms. Huller and he signs off on it.

MR. MARRESE: Well, the reason I say that is because it was a lot of steps to get to Ms. Huller in terms of family, public guardian. We had sought additional people to come in as administrator. It didn't work out. So we had to come to a status and say, we're appointing, you know, this person next time around because we had no luck with, you know, the folks we've reached out to.

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And I don't -- I just don't know if it ever came up there. But it wasn't, it wasn't a point of briefing. wasn't --THE COURT: Okay. MR. MARRESE: -- you know, a lengthy discussion. I think your general thought about how that works is correct. THE COURT: Okay. MR. MARRESE: Because there are particular requirements under probate law in terms of who can serve, over 18, no felonies. You know, it's not a heavy duty requirement list, which again I go back to no one is really raising the conflict issue as a function of probate law. THE COURT: Yeah. And that doesn't -- and here is where I wanted to get to, which is I'll give you a chance to supplement your briefing if you'd like. MR. MARRESE: Okay. THE COURT: But I do have discretion under Rule 15 to substitute parties. And what I want to see is how under Rule 15 this would be appropriate, not so much probate law. recognized that a probate judge has substituted it in. I know it's being challenged. But nevertheless, as of today, Ms. Huller is the administrator of both estates, am I right about that? MR. MARRESE: That's right.

THE COURT: Okay. And there is an order that says

so. Okay.

But what I want really want to focus the discussion on or your supplemental briefing and case law is how this is appropriate under Rule 15 under federal procedural law to substitute in someone like this when in the context of a potential conflict of interest, okay. So if you can do that, I'd like to take a look at it. I don't want to make a decision in a vacuum. I don't want to make it because it looks a bit bizarre. I want to see what the law is.

We never drilled down to that issue in the briefing to the extent that I would like, so I'll give you a chance to do that. So how about two weeks?

MR. MARRESE: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay, all right. So what's two weeks from now?

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: April the 2nd.

THE COURT: April 2nd. Okay.

And I'll give you a chance to respond obviously. So two weeks from that.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: The 16th.

THE COURT: Okay, May 16th. And that should be enough. One supplemental brief from each side is enough for me.

MR. MARRESE: And you had said April 16th for their response?

1 THE COURT: May. 2 MR. MARRESE: May. You said May 16? 3 THE COURT: Yeah. 4 MR. MARRESE: I thought it was two weeks after April 2nd. 5 6 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: April, April 16th. 7 THE COURT: Oh, April. I'm getting my dates mixed 8 up. So the first one is what? 9 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: April 2nd. 10 THE COURT: April 2nd, that's it. And then April 11 So one set of briefs is enough for me. 16th. 0kay. 12 Specifically address the federal procedural issue and whatever 13 conflict law is associated with Rule 15 for me to make a 14 decision on that basis, if I get to the merits of your motion. 15 Okay. 16 MR. MARRESE: Thank you, Judge. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 18 MR. MARRESE: One other issue. And we don't have all 19 defense counsel here today. You had set an in-person status 20 hearing for April 2nd. And we are trying to schedule quite a 21 bit of depositions. We have one set that morning. 22 wondering if we could pivot to a telephonic or move it to 23 another day. But we don't have all defense counsel here to 24 kind of weigh in on that. I raised the issue by email with

Nobody objected. It's just to allow us to get that

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them.

deposition done essentially.

THE COURT: Let me take a look. Usually my in-person status hearings are after discovery is closed. If discovery is not closed, usually you'll get an order that moves it.

MR. MARRESE: Okay.

THE COURT: I'm trying to see where on the docket that was set. So give me a second here.

Marlan, do you see where, sometimes it's highlighted, where my next status is? Give me a second.

I see, here we go. Yeah, I will reset that to sometime after the depositions, because at that point I want to have more substantive discussion about the case. So we'll reset that. Okay.

MR. MARRESE: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you both. That was very helpful.

MR. MARRESE: Thank you.

MS. RANUM: One thing I did forget to bring up when we were talking about the potential of a default judgment and how that could impact an indemnification claim for Lake County.

There is another issue that I meant to address that I believe I raised last time we argued this, which is that Ms. Jones is accused of being in a conspiracy with all the defendants to violate Mr. Williams' rights.

So a default judgment on the conspiracy claim could

| 1 | have ramifications for every defendant in the case, and I just |
|----|--|
| 2 | wanted to raise that as an additional issue. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Okay, all right. Understood. |
| 4 | Okay. Thank you, everybody. Appreciate it. |
| 5 | (Proceedings concluded at 10:39 a.m.) |
| 6 | |
| 7 | * * * * |
| 8 | I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript |
| 9 | from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. |
| 10 | /s/Jennifer Costales March 24, 2025 |
| 11 | Jennifer Costales Date Official Court Reporter |
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